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Voss et al.

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(54) **BOTTOM RAIL WEIGHT AND BALANCING SYSTEM**

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(*) Notice: This patent issued on a continued prosecution application filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d), and is subject to the twenty year patent term provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2).

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **160/84.05**; 160/168.1 R; 160/349.1

(58) **Field of Search** 160/84.01, 84.04, 160/84.05, 84.06, 349.1, 178.1 R, 168.1 R, 173 R

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Primary Examiner—Daniel P. Stodola

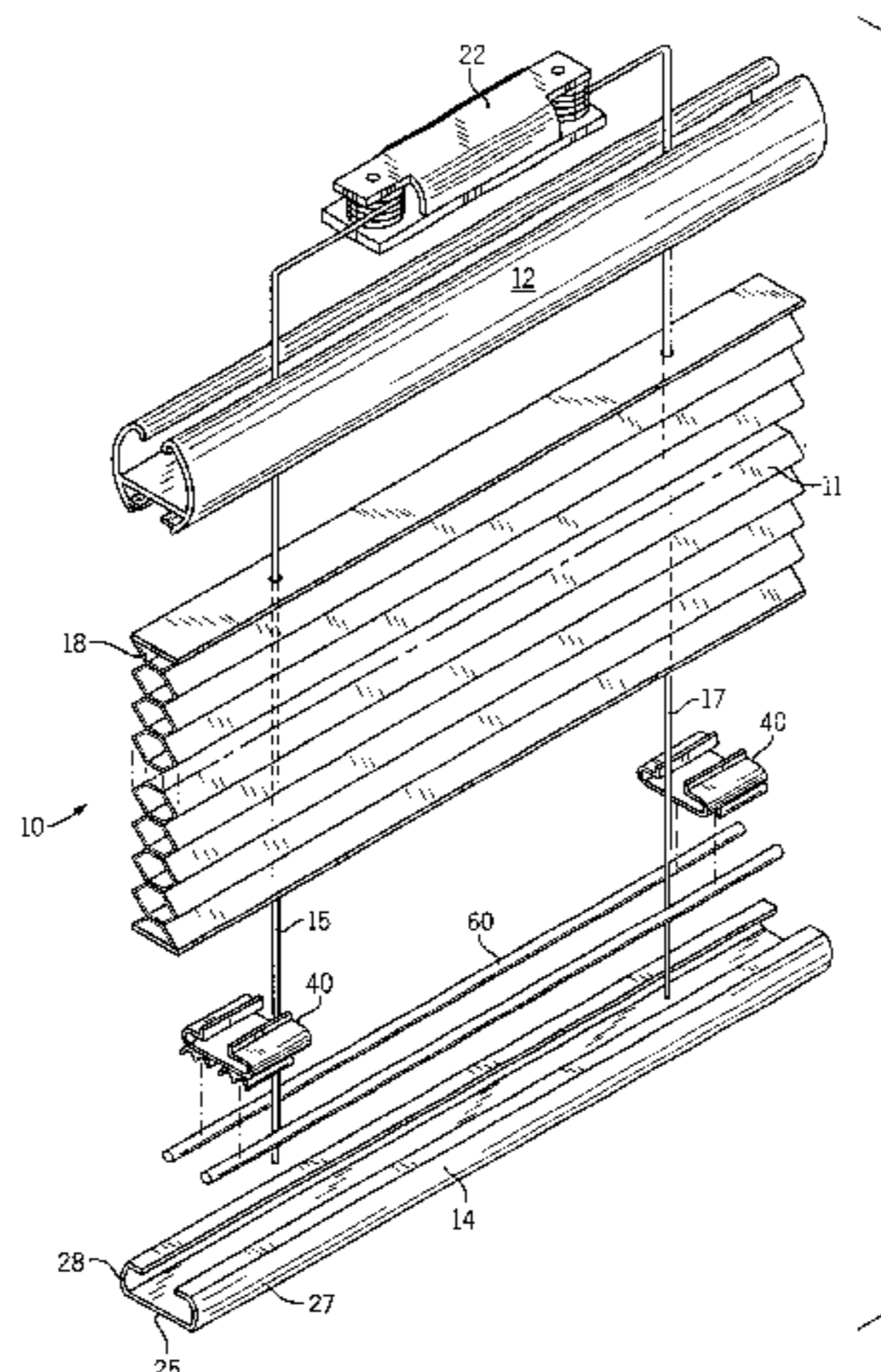
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system for adding weight to and/or balancing the bottom rail of a window covering includes one or more body members positioned within the bottom rail, and each body member having a plurality of sockets for receiving weights. In the most preferred form of the invention, the sockets are horse-shoe shaped and are adapted to receive elongate rods having a circular cross-section. The plurality of sockets in the most preferred embodiment include sockets located adjacent the front of the bottom rail when the body member is in place and other sockets arranged toward the rear. Weighting and balancing is achieved by placing one or more rods in selected ones of the sockets.

20 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

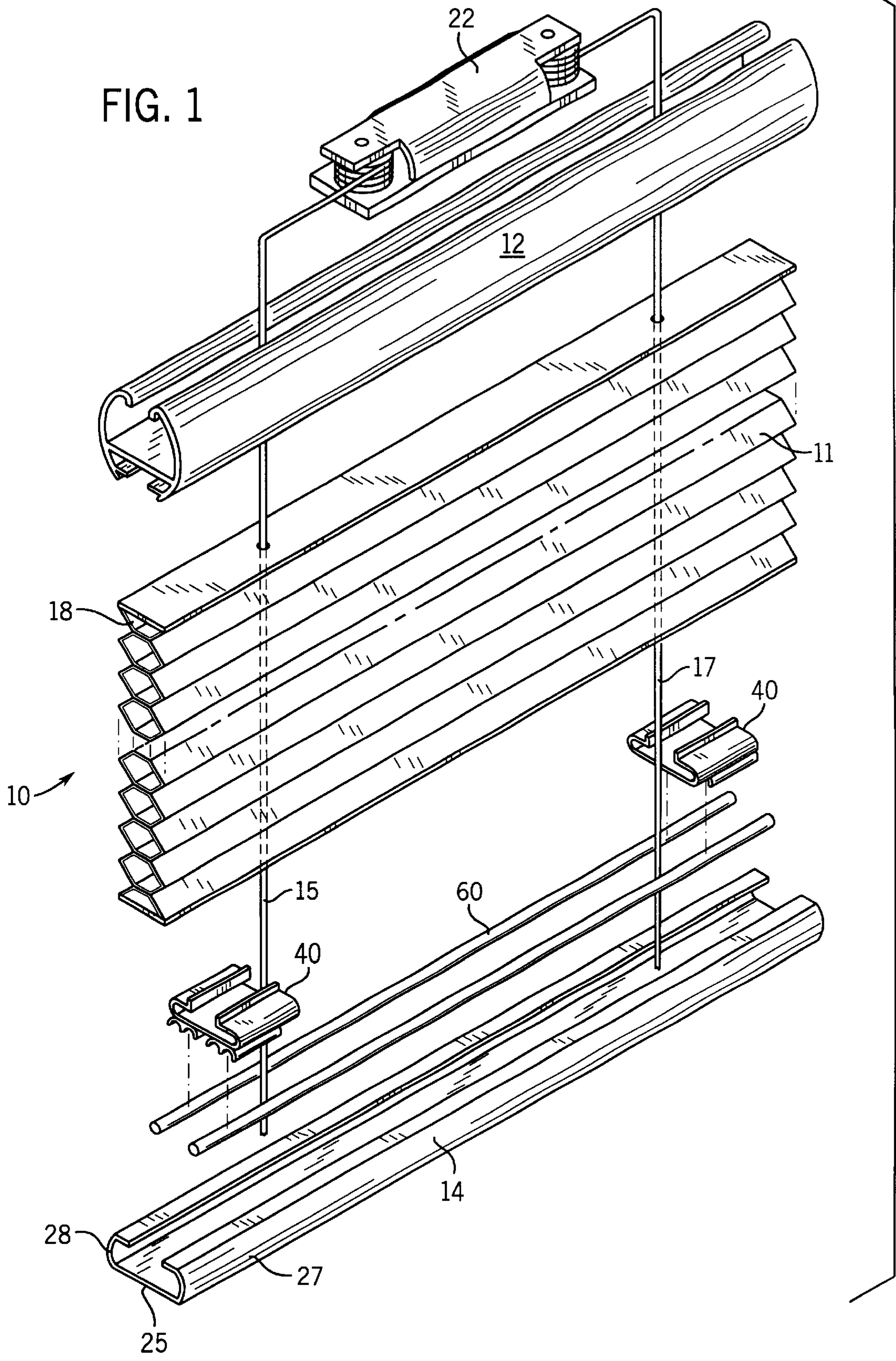


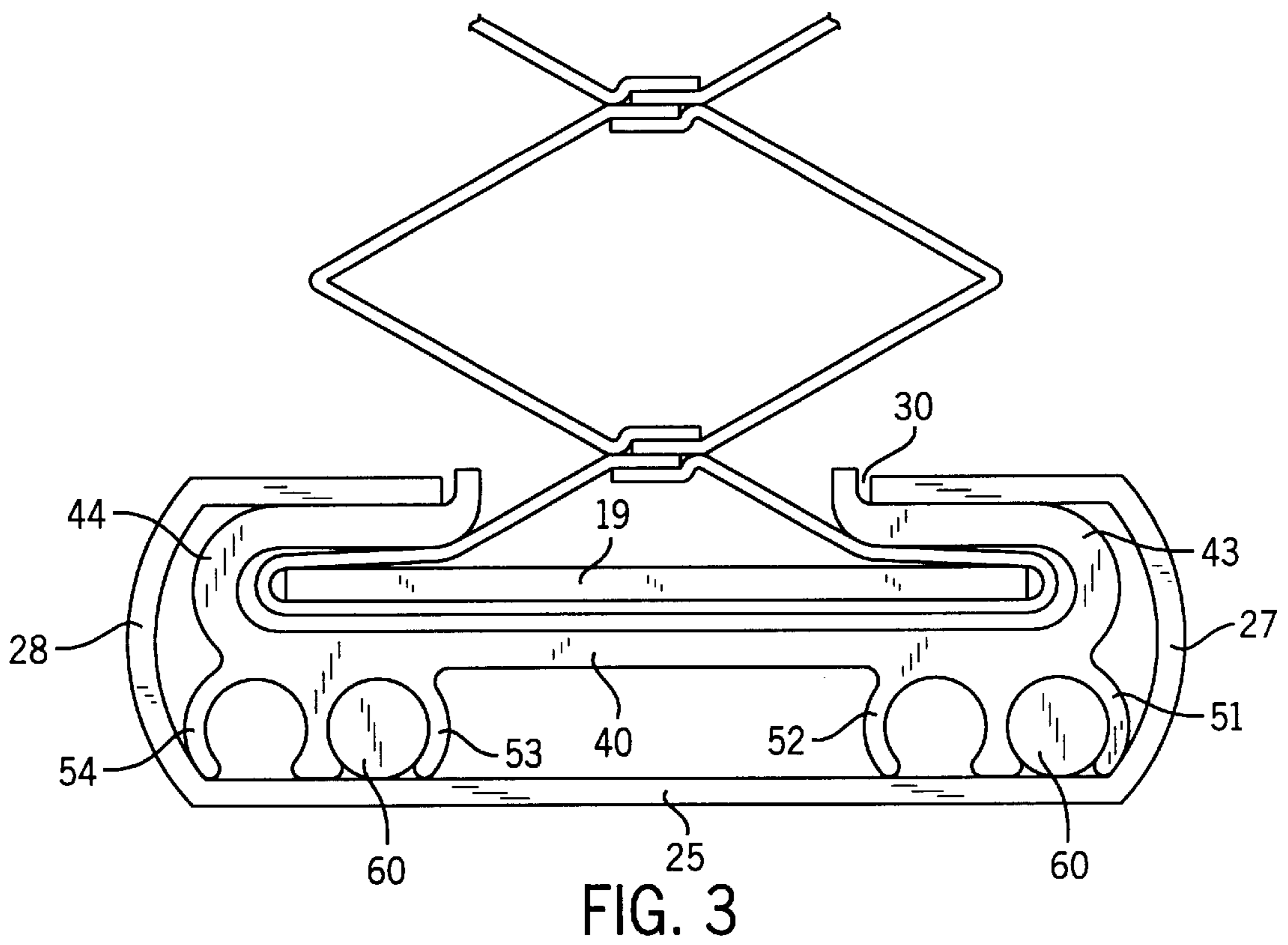
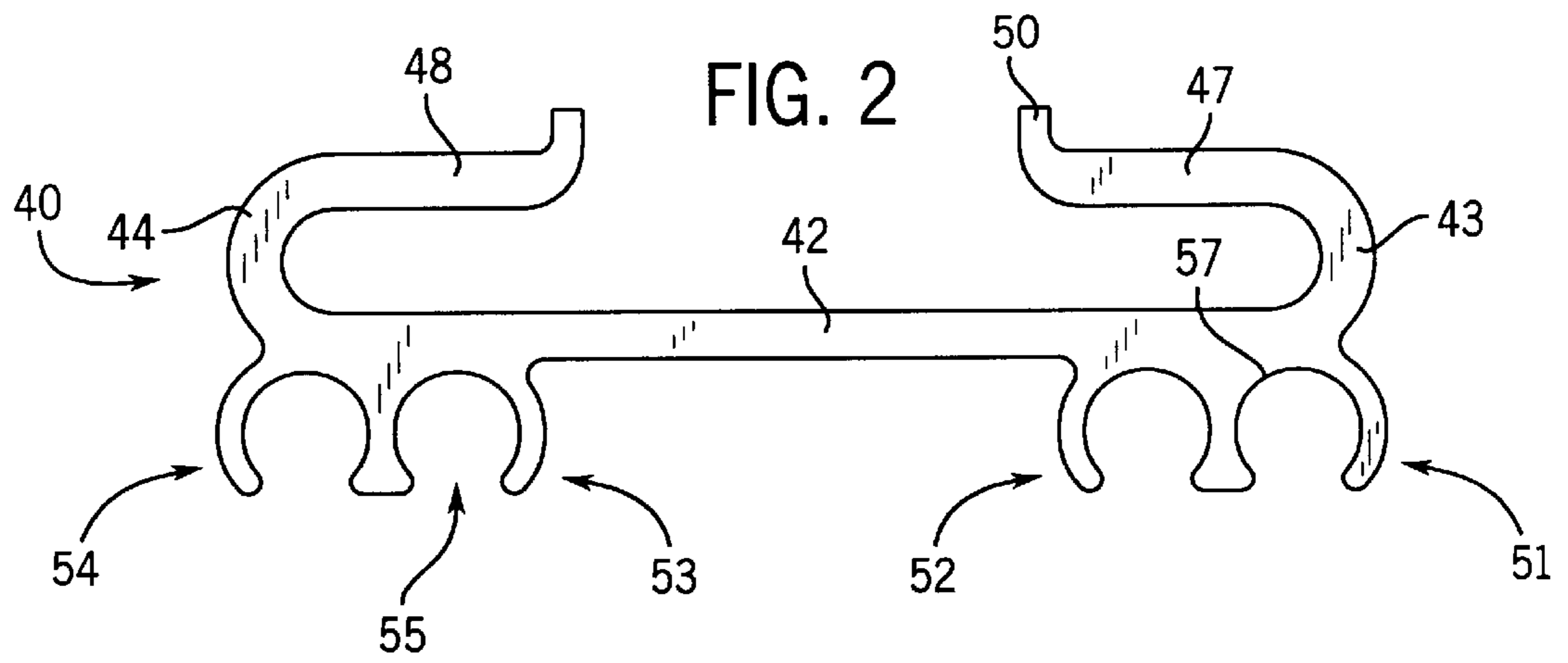
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BOTTOM RAIL WEIGHT AND BALANCING SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

None

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to the art of window coverings, and more particularly to the types of window coverings which include a bottom rail, such as horizontal blinds, pleated blinds, cellular blinds, certain Roman shade products, light control window coverings and the like. In its most preferred form, the present invention relates to a system for adding weight to and/or balancing the bottom rail, so that it remains in a horizontal orientation when lowered and so that the front edge of the bottom rail and the rear edge of the bottom rail lie in an orientation desirable from an aesthetic and product utilization standpoint.

2. Description of the Prior Art

A wide variety of different types of window coverings are known which include a bottom rail. Familiar examples include horizontal venetian-type blinds, sometimes referred to as mini-blinds, although the slats may be quite large, pleated shade window coverings, cellular window coverings, various light control products and certain Roman shade products. Typically, such window coverings include a head rail to be mounted at the top of a window, window covering material coupled to or rolled up within the head rail and a bottom rail coupled to the lower end of the window covering material. With venetian-type blinds, a ladder system is employed to suspend a plurality of slats in a horizontal orientation between the head rail and bottom rail, and two or more lift cords are located between the ends of the slats and are passed through each slat from the bottom rail to the top rail. Typically the lift cord passes through holes in each slat, although other systems are known in the art. Most frequently, the lift cords are directed using pulleys or other mechanisms in the head rail to one end of the head rail, at which point they descend along one side edge of the window covering so that they can be manipulated by the user. By pulling on the lift cords, the bottom rail is moved toward the top rail, with corresponding accumulation of slats on the bottom rail as the upward movement continues.

Similar lift cord systems are used in a variety of the "soft" window products which are currently popular, including window coverings which have pleated fabric between the head rail and the bottom rail, window coverings which have cellular fabric material between the head rail and the bottom rail, light control products which include cells having opaque portions arranged between the bottom rail and a roller within the head rail, and the like.

Systems are also known wherein the lift cords may accumulate on spring motor reels within the head rail so that they do not exit the head rail at all. Such a system is shown in U.S. Pat. No. 5,482,100 issued Jan. 9, 1996 to Kuhar entitled "Cordless, Balanced Venetian Blind Or Shade With Consistent Variable Force Spring Motor". This system uses spring motors to balance the weight of the bottom rail and the accumulating window covering material as the window covering is raised or lowered by simply grasping the bottom rail and urging it upwardly or downwardly.

A problem common to such window coverings is balancing of the bottom rail and in some cases adding sufficient

weight to the bottom rail to have it hang properly or lower smoothly. Due to various manufacturing considerations, such as the location and placement of the lift cords, the ways in which the ladders or window covering material are attached to the bottom rail, and the characteristics of the window covering material itself, there may be a need to provide weight in the bottom rail at various locations from end to end or various locations from front to back. Such problems are most pronounced in window coverings of the "soft" variety in which the head rail itself may be of a lighter gauge material due to the delicate nature of the window covering material.

Several solutions to the weight distribution problem have been proposed. The simplest is the use of weighted, tape-like strips which are adhered to the bottom rail by the fabricator at appropriate locations. Most frequently, such strips are applied after the window covering has been fabricated and after it has been determined where any imbalance may exist.

Another suggestion for resolving the weight balance issue is that proposed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,320,154 issued Jun. 14, 1994 to Colson, et al. and entitled "Method and Apparatus For Mounting A Retractable Window Covering". In the disclosed device, a weight element is slidably disposed in the bottom rail and is moved longitudinally along the bottom rail until appropriate balance is achieved.

While both of these known systems provide control over the imbalance issues discussed above, they suffer from one or more drawbacks with regard to installation and/or use. For example, with fabric window coverings, the balance may change after the window covering has been used, for example if the pleats in cellular or pleated shades hang out for extended periods of time after initial manufacture. In such cases, it may be necessary to dismantle the bottom rail and readjust the weight and balancing system, a process which may be difficult when using a tape system or a sliding system, depending on the skill of the owner or user of the window covering.

A weight and balancing system which would be readily adaptable to a wide variety of window coverings and which would be easily understood and used by consumers would represent a significant advance in this art.

FEATURES AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention features a bottom rail weight and balancing system which is widely adaptable to different types of window coverings and which is inexpensive, easy to install and easy to adjust.

The present invention also features a bottom rail weight and balancing system which may be adjusted by an untrained consumer after a window covering has been installed.

A different feature of the present invention is to provide a weight and balancing system which may be used for a variety of sizes of window coverings and which may be manufactured in different configurations to permit different incremental adjustments to enhance the accuracy of the balance desired for aesthetic and operational purposes.

How these and other features of the present invention are accomplished will be described in the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment, taken with the FIGURES. Generally, however, they are accomplished by providing one or more body members which are inserted into the bottom rail and may be disposed along the bottom rail at a location selected by the individual responsible for weighting and/or balancing same. The body members

include a plurality of sockets adapted to receive weights, the sockets being arranged from front to rear. Weights are inserted into selected ones of the sockets to accomplish the appropriate weighting and/or balancing. The features are accomplished in the most preferred form of the invention by using body members having a plurality of horse-shoe shaped sockets adapted to receive weights which are round in cross-section. The preferred weights are elongate rods which are snapped into the sockets. The number of rods used, and the particular sockets employed, are varied to accomplish the desired weighting and/or balancing objectives. The body members may also be used as part of the mechanism for attaching the window covering material to the bottom rail. Other ways in which the features of the invention are accomplished will become apparent to those skilled in the art after they have read the present specification. Such other ways are deemed to fall within the scope of the present invention if they fall within the scope of the claims which follow.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following drawings, like reference numerals are used to denote like components, and FIG. 1 is an exploded view of the lower portion of a window covering illustrating the covering material, the bottom rail, the body member with sockets and the weights employed in the most preferred form of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an end view of the body member shown in FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is an end view of a body member, bottom rail and two rod weights used in the most preferred form of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Before proceeding to the detailed description of the preferred embodiment, several general comments are warranted about the applicability and the scope of the present invention.

First, the bottom rail weight and balance system of the present invention can be employed to add weight to the bottom rail and/or to balance the bottom rail of any of the window covering systems described above and other window covering systems known to the art. It is illustrated in connection with a cellular window covering, but such illustration is for exemplary purposes only.

Second, the number of body members and weights used in a particular window covering may vary depending upon the amount of weight adjustment which is necessary to achieve proper weighting and/or balancing and, among other things, the length of the bottom rail and the need to provide weight separate and apart from balancing the system. In the illustrated embodiment, two body members are employed and are spaced evenly from the outer ends of the bottom rail.

Third, the number of individual sockets in each body member can also vary. In the illustrated embodiment, four sockets are provided which permits a large number of adjustment capabilities using from one to four rod-shaped weights. For more accurate balancing in delicate systems, a larger number of sockets might be employed with lighter and smaller weights, while for larger systems, either a larger or smaller number of sockets might be employed with larger weights.

Fourth, the preferred and illustrated socket and weight configuration includes sockets having a generally horse-

shoe shaped cross-section and elongate rods which are received therein by snapping them through the opening of the horse-shoe into a generally circular base portion. The particular shape of the socket and the cross-section of the weight material can also be widely varied by those skilled in the art after they have read and understand the present invention.

Fifth, the particular materials of construction can vary, polypropylene or other plastic materials being preferred for the body member and steel or other metal or metal alloys being preferred for the weights. Several factors affecting the material selection include the particular end use application and material cost.

Sixth, the way in which the body members are inserted into the head rails can be variously embodied.

They may be designed to slip in from either end during fabrication or they may be placed into the bottom rail through the upper opening therein while under compression or by slipping them between the rail flanges and tilting them as will become apparent when the FIGURES are explained. Furthermore, as illustrated, the body members are a part of the window covering attachment system to the bottom rail, but that aspect may be accomplished in a variety of other ways known to the art.

Finally, the length of the weight elements themselves can be varied, again depending primarily on the overall size of the system.

Proceeding now to a description of FIG. 1, a portion of a window covering **10** is shown to include cellular window covering material **11**, a head rail **12** and a bottom rail **14**. Many details of these components are not provided, because in and of themselves they do not form part of the present invention. Lift cords **15** and **17** are schematically illustrated, and pass through the various cells **18** of window covering material **11** and into each of rails **12** and **14**. In this FIGURE, the cords **15** and **17** are schematically shown as being coupled to a spring motor **22** of the type described in the aforementioned Kuhar patent. At their lower ends, they are attached to structure (not shown) in the bottom rail which may be any structure known to the art. During fabrication, the length of the cords **15** and **17** is typically adjusted and fixed so that when fully lowered, the bottom rail **14** and head rail **12** will be separated by a predetermined distance, e.g. the height of a window.

Any technique known in the art may be employed for coupling the material **11** to the rails **12** and **14**. As an example, and not by way of limitation, cellular material **11** can be attached to each rail by placing a cell **18** at the top of the window covering material inside the head rail **12** and inserting a rigid slat into that cell. If the head rail **12** has a slot in its bottom surface narrower than the slat, the cell will be captured within head rail **12**. A similar coupling technique is illustrated to attach the bottom cell to bottom rail **14**. Since bottom rail **14** has a slot in its upper surface which is narrower than the slat **19** inserted into the bottom cell, the bottom of the material **11** will be captured within rail **14** (see FIG. 3).

Additional details will now be provided for the illustrated bottom rail **14**. The shape for the bottom rail can be selected from those known to the art, and since the bottom rail is visible during use, aesthetics may be very important. However, a simple bottom rail design will be utilized for purposes of this description, as the body members to be employed therewith can be variously configured to match whatever bottom rail design is selected. In the preferred embodiment, the bottom rail includes a generally flat bottom

portion **25** extending the entire width of the window covering **10** and is bounded on the front and back by C-shaped edges **27** and **28**. The depth of the edges **27–28** is sufficient to allow containment of those elements of window covering **10** which are normally captured in the bottom rail, including the body members and weights to be described later in this description as well as the bottom cell of material **11** and a slat **19**. Moreover, the C-shaped edges **27–28** create a slot **30** (see FIG. **3**) which is narrower than the overall width of bottom rail **14**. One function of such slot is the containment of slat **19**, but another can be to hold the body members in place in connection with the illustrated and preferred weighting and/or balancing system.

Most bottom rails in use today are made from steel or aluminum and are painted an appropriate color for the window covering. Vinyl materials may also be employed and are in common use for lower priced point applications.

Proceeding next to a description of the body members **40** used in the preferred embodiment of the invention, reference be made to FIG. **2**. The end view shows that body member **40** includes a flat bottom **42** and a pair of C-shaped edges **43** and **44** adapted to slidingly fit with the interior of edges **27** and **28** of the bottom rail **14**. Body members **40** can thus be placed within bottom rail **14** and be retained in the desired position by the fabricator or the user of the window covering. The preferred body member **40** includes short extensions **47** and **48** which are parallel to bottom **42**, each terminating in an upturned flange **50**. The space between extensions **47** and **48** is sufficient to capture the bottom cell of material **11** and slat **19** and, preferably, the tips **50** lie adjacent to but inwardly of the edges of slot **30** provided in bottom rail **14**.

In the illustrated embodiment, body member **40** also includes four generally horseshoe-shaped and downwardly extending sockets **51**, **52**, **53** and **54**. They extend along the entire length of the body members, and sockets **51** and **52** are arranged generally toward the front of the body member and beneath extension **47**, while sockets **53** and **54** extend along the rear and below extension **48**. This arrangement is preferred, but the sockets can be equally spaced. In the preferred embodiment, the body member and sockets are made as a unitary plastic molding using polypropylene, but different materials could be used, and the sockets could be attached using adhesives, heat fusion and any other known fastening technique.

Each of sockets **51–54** includes a somewhat constricted opening **55** (see socket **53**) and a generally circular base portion **57** (see socket **51**). Base portion **57** adjoins bottom portion **42** of the body member and the openings **55** is preferably arranged laterally of bottom portion **42** so that weight members may be snapped into the sockets **51–54** by pushing upwardly, spreading the openings **55** slightly and having the weights come to rest within the circular base portions **57**. By reference to FIG. **1**, it will be noted that the preferred weight members are elongate, cylindrical rods **60**, two of which are shown in the FIGURES. Rods **60** are shown in FIG. **3** disposed in sockets **51** and **53**, which, as will be readily appreciated, is only one of numerous arrangements for weighting and balancing the bottom rail once a pair of body members are disposed therein and spaced apart from one another. The illustration of FIG. **1** shows two body members **40**, two rods **60** and the body members being disposed adjacent to but spaced apart from the opposite ends of bottom rail **14**. Rods **60** are of a length sufficient to be captured within the sockets of the two body members **40**. It will be readily appreciated, however, that more than two body members **60** can be used and that the length of the rods

could be adjusted depending on the specification of the particular window covering. For example, for very wide window coverings, two pairs of body members, each with their own set of rods could be employed, or alternatively, three or more body members could be spaced along the bottom rail **14**, with rods **16** being long enough to be joined to the three or more body members.

The selection of the materials for rods **60**, as previously indicated, can be variously embodied. They should be selected, from a diameter standpoint, so that they snap into and are securely held within the sockets when pushed upwardly against and through the openings **55**.

To illustrate the wide variety of combinations which are possible using the present invention, one rod might be used and it could be placed at any of the locations shown for the sockets **51–54**, to thereby provide a small amount of weight for the bottom rail and balance the bottom rail appropriately between front to back. The other extreme would be the use of four rods which might be used for the single purpose of adding weight to the bottom rail, wherein the weight distribution is even between the front and the back. If two rods **60** were to be employed, they could be arranged in a variety of different socket combinations including, sockets **51/52**, **51/54**, **52/53**, **52/54**, **53/54** as well as the illustrated **51/53** combination. When three rods are used they may also be arranged in adjacent sockets such as **51/52/53** or spaced socket configurations, such as **51/53/54**. Other combinations are obviously possible using three rods **60**.

As mentioned before, since the number of rods and the number of sockets and the arrangement of the sockets along the bottom of body member **40** can be variously arranged, one of nearly an infinite number of combinations could be selected for a particular type of window coverings once their weighting and/or balancing requirements have been generally noted.

While certain preferred and illustrated embodiments have been either shown in the drawings and/or described in the accompanying description, the invention is not to be limited by these examples but is to be limited solely by the claims which follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A balanced window covering comprising:
a top mounting;

a bottom rail having a predetermined weight;

a window covering material having a predetermined weight disposed between and operatively attached at ends thereof to the top mounting and the bottom rail respectively; and

a spring motor assembly having a predetermined spring force, and lift cords extending between and connecting the top mounting and bottom rail, and operatively coupled to the spring motor assembly;

wherein the bottom rail includes means for receiving sufficient weight that in conjunction with the predetermined weight of the bottom rail and the predetermined weight of the window covering counter balances the predetermined spring force of the spring motor assembly so as to retain the bottom rail at any position relative to the top mounting as the bottom rail is vertically adjusted relative to the top mounting.

2. The balanced window covering of claim 1, wherein the means for receiving sufficient weight includes at least one body member removably receiving a weighted member.

3. The balanced window covering of claim 2, wherein the body member includes at least one elongated socket receiving the weighted member.

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4. The balanced window covering of claim 3, wherein the socket includes an elongate channel having a generally horseshoe-shaped opening therein.

5. The balanced window covering of claim 4, wherein the member is a cylindrical rod.

6. The balanced window covering of claim 2, wherein the means for receiving sufficient weight includes at least two body members removably coupling a weighted member.

7. The balanced window covering of claim 2, wherein the body member includes two or more elongated slots.

8. A balanced window covering comprising:

a top mounting;

a bottom rail having a predetermined weight;

a window covering material having a predetermined weight disposed between and operatively attached at its ends thereof to the top mounting and the bottom rail respectively; and

a spring motor having a predetermined spring force, and lift cords extending between and operatively connecting the top mounting and bottom rail, the lift cords being operatively coupled to the spring motor;

wherein the bottom rail includes a cavity receiving at least one member having sufficient weight which along with the predetermined weight of the bottom rail and the predetermined weight of the window covering counter balances the predetermined spring force of the spring motor so as to retain the bottom rail at any position relative to the top mounting as the bottom rail is vertically adjusted relative to the top mounting.

9. The balanced window covering of claim 8, further including at least one body member having at least one socket coupling the at least one member.

10. The balanced window covering of claim 9, wherein each socket includes an elongate channel having a generally horseshoe-shaped opening.

11. The balanced window covering of claim 9, wherein the body member includes an upwardly facing channel opposite the sockets receiving a portion of the window covering.

12. The balanced window covering of claim 9, wherein the member is a cylindrical rod.

13. The balanced window covering of claim 8, wherein the body member includes two or more sockets.

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14. A balanced window covering comprising:

a top mounting;

a bottom rail having a predetermined weight;

a window covering material disposed therebetween;

a spring motor assembly having a predetermined spring force and lift cords extending between and operatively attached at ends thereof to the top mounting and bottom rail, and operatively coupled to the spring motor assembly;

wherein the bottom rail includes an elongated channel receiving at least one member having a sufficient weight in conjunction with the predetermined weight of the bottom rail and the predetermined weight of the window covering counter balances the predetermined spring force of the spring motor assembly so as to retain the bottom rail at any position including a fully raised position in which the bottom rail is near the top mounting, a fully lowered position in which the bottom rail is spaced from the top mounting, and all positions therebetween.

15. The balanced window covering of claim 14, further including at least one body member having at least one socket receiving the at least one member.

16. The balanced window covering of claim 15, wherein each socket includes an elongate channel having a slotted opening.

17. The balanced window covering of claim 15, wherein the body member includes an upwardly facing channel opposite the sockets to receive a portion of the window covering.

18. The balanced window covering of claim 15, wherein the member is a cylindrical rod.

19. The balanced window covering of claim 18, wherein the body member includes two or more sockets.

20. The balanced window covering of claim 15, wherein the bottom rail includes a bottom portion and upwardly facing elongated side wall portions, the at least one member being received within an area defined by the bottom portion and the side wall portions.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,412,537 B1
DATED : July 2, 2002
INVENTOR(S) : Voss et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page,

Item [56], U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS, "2,350,094", please delete "4/1944" and insert -- 5/1944 --; and please delete "841,401" and insert -- 842,401 -- and please delete "Goodill" and insert -- Goodell --.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS, please delete "ConstantForce" and insert -- Constant-Force --.

Signed and Sealed this

Thirteenth Day of May, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Rogan", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

JAMES E. ROGAN
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office